

THE COURTS.

A Long List of Applicants for Divorces.
Record of Judgments and New Suits—Bankruptcy Business.

Philip Lounsherry filed a bill yesterday complaining that his wife, Emma, had been fatigued in the performance of her marital duties and vows. Wherefore he wants the usual pangs—a divorce.

Last Wednesday, Margaret Holder filed a bill of complaint against her Hegel lord, accusing him of adultery, lewdness, and drunkenness, and asking for libel suit.

Henry Kuebler also feels somewhat depressed in spirit since his wife Henriette, in September, 1874, left his bed and board and has not since returned, and he wants a more faithful return.

Then Eberius A. Kotter came in with his complaint, which was to the effect that his wife left him in May, 1876, and has not found her way home again.

Clara Sand was likewise a suitor for divorce yesterday, because her husband, Lars L. Sand, had recently been guilty of drunkenness, gross adultery, and desertion.

And Ella O. Williams made plain to the court in a bill of complaint that she was a confirmed drunkard, who was the state's confirmed drunk.

And deserted her in October, 1876.

While Alva Trobridge closed the long list of divorce-seekers by giving the name of Mr. Whiting to get rid of Mrs. Leemon, which he did.

"I don't understand,"

said Madame, "the chameleon."

The younger girl, who was not objects sought through the saleswoman, will show you not only the

or, which by the way, is now

but you shall see on the

"dresser-forset corset waist,"

"woman's friend," the "imperious skirt-supporting garment."

Underwear were folding and

of snowy-white hygienic un-

tening in the run-

the woman in charge of the

garment given over principally

life, looked thoughtful,

and rows of buttons, sundry

wrists which had been urged

into the garment.

"almost-converted" she

burned face, the speaker pro-

claimed minus all the

garments given over to

them aloft and gently

said: "This clothing, young

one of which now have

turned itself around, of

turned herself slowly about,

the human form divine "just

for the reform cause the tout

not satisfactory. There were

not one that appeared a

to the esthetic beholders

loved loveliness, in robes lo-

ved, and arms, and musical

one listener, until

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The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Adelphi Theatre—
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. "Humperdinck."

Madison street, between Dearborn and State.
Engagement of the Strook Opera Troupe.

"Soubrette Girl."

Wool's Museum.

Mount Morris, State and Dearborn. Afternoon and evening. "Ed Astry."

Hawthorne's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. California Minstrels.

New Chicago Theatre.

Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Hooley's Minstrels.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 91.

The attempt to revive a feeling of uncertainty regarding the Electoral vote of Oregon is a miserable failure. Oregon has cast her vote for Hayes by a majority that will not vary far either way from 1,200.

Information is received of the death of Gen. J. C. Black, of Danville, Ill., the unsuccessful opponent of Mr. Cannon in the Congressional election in the Thirteenth District. Gen. Black had been in a very weak state of health for some time past, though his indomitable energy and pluck had carried him through an arduous canvass, and therefore the announcement of his death will create a far greater degree of regret than of surprise.

News from North Carolina comes in very slowly, and nothing is definitely known of the result in that State. Mr. Knox, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who has been reported as conceding a victory to the Democrats, denies having made any such concession. On the contrary, the Republicans are waiting to hear from the back country, and pending the arrival of fall returns have not given up all expectation of carrying the State. North Carolina will be doubtful for several days yet.

At the request of Gov. Kellogg, the President has designated five prominent Republicans to proceed to New Orleans and witness the canvass of the vote of Louisiana, in order that positive assurance may be given of the fairness and honesty of the count. The gentlemen selected by the President are Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who is a man of eminent fairness and freedom from partisan bias; Gen. Garfield, of Ohio; the Hon. John A. Cannon, of Iowa; the Hon. John Schenck, of Pennsylvania; and Senator Logan, of Illinois. These, in conjunction with the gentlemen already named by Mr. Hawley from among prominent Democrats, ought surely to be able to see that the Louisiana count is squarely made.

After all the fuss that has been made by Democratic newspapers and stump speakers about the presence of troops in the Southern States, it is a curious fact that in South Carolina the only requests for troops on election-day came from Democrats. At the Charleston riot, which was brought on by the Democrats in attacking some colored men who cheered for Hayes in the streets, the former was in a fair way to get badly whipped, and were glad enough to accept the interposition of the United States troops to quiet the exasperated negroes and induce them to cease firing. This was effected by the timely appearance on the scene of the troops, who came up in the rear of the whites, who opened ranks for them to pass through, and the negroes, finding themselves confronted by the blue-coated soldiers of the Union, at once suspended hostilities and dispersed.

In reply to a gross misstatement by the New Orleans *Picayune* which was calculated to still further inflame the public mind—that Govs. Kellogg and Chamberlain had exchanged telegrams, each pledging himself to carry his State for Hayes “by any means”—Gov. Kellogg yesterday wrote to the *Picayune* a dignified denial of the statement, saying that he had held no communication of any kind with Gov. Chamberlain for six months past, nor with any one else on the subject of the election. The *Picayune* in fact, and was probably nothing more than guess-work. It will be seen from Gov. Kellogg’s letter that he has no control over the canvass of the vote by the Returning Board, of which he is not a member, and not one of whose members was appointed by or is responsible to him. His only interest and we believe his only aim or intention is to have a fair, honest, and lawless count of the votes.

THE PRESIDENT AND A HOSTILE CONGRESS.

The present extraordinary uncertainty as to the result of the Presidential election develops a new feature in our political system. If Mr. Tilden is elected, it will be by a vote or two over Hayes, and his election will be rendered useless if he is opposed by a Republican majority in both Houses of Congress. Here, then, will be a President chosen by the people to carry out a distinctive policy, arrested at the threshold of his administration by an adverse majority in both Houses of Congress. In England the popular will is expressed by the majority of the House of Commons, and to this majority all other departments of the Government must submit. We have no such provision in our Constitution. No one branch of Congress does the Executive, so represent the popular will as to be able to exert complete control of the others. The Executive is independent of Congress, as Congress is independent of the other. We should regard it as an evil, should Tilden be elected, if the majority in the House of Representatives should be Republican. It would destroy the responsibility. It would be a Government without unity, and the several branches would be resisting and opposing each other. The House of Representatives having control of the appropriations could embarrass and cripple the Administration, reject all its recommendations, defeat all its measures, and literally tie up the very policies which the Administration was elected to carry out. The same condition of affairs might exist in the case of any President elected by a close vote.

The Chicago produce markets were generally more active yesterday, and the leading cereals were stronger. Meats pork closed 2½ per lb lower, at \$16.00 each and \$15.50 per pound. Lard closed steady, at \$9.85@9.87 per 100 lbs each and \$9.45@9.47 per 100 lbs each. The year. Meats were a shade easier, at 6¢c for new shoulders, boxed, 8¢c for do short-ribs, and 8¢c for do short-loins. Lake freight

were steady, at 3¢c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines 4¢ lower, at \$1.07 per gallon. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat closed 1½¢ higher, at \$1.07½ for November and \$1.09½ for December. Corn closed 1¢ higher, at 49¢c for December. Rye was steady, at 56¢c. Barley closed easier, at 78½@79¢c cash, and 80¢@80½c for December. Hops were active and 10¢ lower, closing weak at \$5.50@5.55 for good demand, and were firm at \$2.50@2.75. Sheep were steady. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$100.50 in greenbacks at the close.

The Louisiana Republicans are confident in their claim of the State in spite of the heavy Democratic majorities given in the Parishes of Ouachita, and East and West Feliciana, where, as Gov. Kutzow shows, the registration was 2,106 white and 5,330 colored voters, and where large Republican majorities were given in 1872 and 1874. This year in one or more of these parishes not a single Republican vote was polled. No one has claimed or will claim that the negroes in this part of the State have all turned Democrats, for the total number of votes cast is positive proof to the contrary. But one explanation is possible of the Democratic majorities in the so-called Ku-Klux districts of Louisiana—that the Republicans were kept away from the polls by terrorism and intimidation, and a fair vote was prevented. If the election of the President of the United States should turn upon the vote cast in these parishes, it would be a terrible strain upon the patience and moderation of the American people to stand quietly by and see the bulldozers inaugurate their President.

THE WAY OUT.

The grave complications threatening to arise as to the canvass of the vote of Louisiana admit of solution in but one way—that by an honest count of the honest vote. Nothing less will suffice. The question of the Presidency sinks into insignificance as compared with that of the maintenance of the integrity of government by the ballot. If Tilden has an honest majority of but one Electoral vote, and that be secured by only one majority, his tenure of office, legally and morally, is as strong as though he had received the vote of every qualified voter in the United States, and of the Electoral College unanimously. There is no Republican worthy to be called such who will not assent to that. There is none such who for an instant will tolerate the idea that Hayes shall be placed in the White House unless it be by the vote of Electors honestly chosen. On the other hand, if by a bare majority of one on the popular vote Hayes has received a majority of one in the Electoral College, his title to the office is equally as indisputable, and the notion that he can be counted out cannot be entertained. No Democrat should entertain such a notion. The rank and file, at least, we are confident, will not. We want no Mexicanizing of the United States. We cannot even afford to have our people familiarized with the notion that government of the people, by the people, for the people, can be defeated by fraud. When that idea becomes uppermost we shall have reached the decline of the Republic. In the forcible phrase of Gen. Grant, in his dispatch of yesterday to Gen. Sherman, “The country cannot afford to have the result tainted by suspicion of illegal or false returns.”

Not only must there be an honest count of the honest vote, but it ought to be made as to convince the whole country that it is an honest count of the honest vote. The suggestion that has been made by Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier Journal*, it is to be trusted, will be acted upon. It is, that in behalf of the Republican and Democratic parties and candidates, respectively, William M. Evans for the one and Charles Francis Adams for the other, proceed to New Orleans to see that the Board of Canvassers make a fair count. President Grant, whose term is drawing to a close, and who cannot afford to tarnish his splendid reputation and cloud the pages he will fill in history by failing to see it that he is succeeded by the man fairly elected to succeed him, approves of the Watterson suggestion, and in his dispatches yesterday to Sherman expresses the hope “that representative and fair men of both parties will go.”

No better way out could have been suggested. Mr. Evans and Mr. Adams possess the confidence of the entire country. Let the National Committees of the two parties send their delegations to New Orleans to see that there is an honest count. Let the hot-heads, and political adventurers, and betting-men remain away, and let the gentlemen named upon the discharge of their mission, backed by the moral sentiment of the entire country. There can then be no suspicion of Caesarism or no election of Hayes for the one and Charles Francis Adams for the other, to New Orleans to see that the Board of Canvassers make a fair count. President Grant, whose term is drawing to a close, and who cannot afford to tarnish his splendid reputation and cloud the pages he will fill in history by failing to see it that he is succeeded by the man fairly elected to succeed him, approves of the Watterson suggestion, and in his dispatches yesterday to Sherman expresses the hope “that representative and fair men of both parties will go.”

BAD MANAGEMENT IN NEW YORK.

There are many elements that enter into an explanation of the probable Democratic victory in the late election, or of the significant falling-off in Republican strength in case it shall prove that Gov. Hayes has been barely chosen. All the causes are more or less akin, and may be traced in one way or another to the influence of the “machine” politicians. The mass of the people are still in full sympathy with the principles and aims of the Republican party, but they may reasonably be disgusted with that class of men who have attached themselves to it to “rule or ruin.” The latter have made a shameless exhibition of their selfish purposes during the recent campaign, and if there is any consolation in the probable defeat of the Republicans, it is to be found in the certain retirement of all that class of Republicans into obscurity from which they will not soon emerge. We confidently believe that this would have followed the election of Hayes as well as his defeat, but many people have evidently been fearful that it would not. So the Republican candidate has been the victim of their mismanagement, and Republican members from whom creditable representation may be especially expected are Aldrich, Bretnan, Burchard, Hayes, Boyd, and Wiley, who are all known to be earnestly enlisted in the work of improving the public service. It should be the aim of all the Illinois members to join their forces in this good work without reference to politics; but perhaps there is not so much to be expected from the Democrats in this regard if Tilden is elected and the spoils are turned over to the Democrats.

THE LAST OF THE CENTENNIAL.

Yesterday was the last regular day of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and with it closed all formal celebration of the first one hundred years of our national existence. In spite of the early opposition to the project and the discouraging attendance during the first half of the exhibition, it must now be conceded that there could have been no more appropriate or useful Centennial celebration, and that it has been successful beyond the anticipations of those who based their calculations upon the history of former world’s fairs. We believe that the attendance has exceeded eight millions of paid admissions, amounting to nearly \$4,000,000; so this amount, along with the enormous royalties received from privileges and the return on the sale of the buildings, should enable the managers to refund to the United States Government the money advanced to set the enterprise on its feet. This is the first debt that ought to be paid, for the Philadelphia people have had profits largely in excess of all their subscriptions.

The educational advantages of the exhibition have inured almost entirely to the Americans, for the foreign attendance has been relatively very small. Fortunately, too, the low rates adopted by the railroads and the reasonable prices charged for accommodations during the last three months of the exhibition have enabled thousands and hundreds of thousands of the middle classes to visit Philadelphia who would otherwise have lost the opportunity. These are the people who could never hope to learn of the industries, arts, and national characteristics of other countries and peoples by travel, and this inspection of the world’s products, and customs, and peculiarities, systematically arranged, can scarcely have failed to leave an impress that will broaden the knowledge and excite the emulation of our own citizens.

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The Chicago organ of the Confederates seems to have adopted this incendiary tone in concert with some common movement to inaugurate Tilden whether he be elected or not. Thus the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, after assuming that there is no doubt but the people of the United States have chosen Tilden, says that the Republican Returning Boards in Florida and Louisiana are notoriously unscrupulous, and “the people will not easily submit to an unfair count.” So the *St. Louis Republic* has a bureau of 100 men—bright,

active, ambitious, hard-working fellows—who made an absolute poll of the State, who sought out the doubtful voters and won them over, who flooded every county with specious posters, and handbills, and pamphlets, who aided the Democratic newspaper and Democratic speakers, and who did not suspend their efforts night or day. During all this the chief Republican managers were supine, cold, ignorant, and indifferent. They rejected the alliance with Anti-Tammany that might have notably reduced Tilden’s majority in New York City. They did not improve the Democratic defection on account of a personal party manager. The public mind has been in a condition in which strong partisan feelings might be easily worked up into excesses scarcely short of civil war. Every man to whom peace and a united country are objects of endorsement should seek to allay rather than inflame the partisan passions. The employment of public prints to excite resistance to the voice of the people even before it has been declared is simply villainous. The Republicans have arrested in such a way, they have not far to go to reach despotism pure and simple.”

It is not easy to properly characterize the factions in Congress. The party in the majority in Congress can do nothing in opposition to the President, and thus both parties are paralyzed. Neither can do anything but wrangle, and the will of the people, as expressed in the choice of President, must be defeated. A careful compilation of the Congressional elections shows that there has been elected a Democratic majority of not over six to the next House of Representatives, with three members to be elected in New Hampshire in March. If Mr. Hayes be elected President, he will go into office with a small Democratic majority against him, which will be a national misfortune. His Administration will be in a condition in which strong partisan feelings might be easily worked up into excesses scarcely short of civil war. Every man to whom peace and a united country are objects of endorsement should seek to allay rather than inflame the partisan passions. The employment of public prints to excite resistance to the voice of the people even before it has been declared is simply villainous. The Republicans have arrested in such a way, they have not far to go to reach despotism pure and simple.”

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THE SPRINGFIELD OUTRAGE.

Notwithstanding the election excitement, the horrible act of vandalism attempted at Springfield, has caused a general thrill of horror. If there had been no election pending, the deed would have roused the whole North to a desperate determination to avenge the wrongs of the law. Section 133 of the United States statutes provides that “such as may, by law, provide for the filling of any vacancies which may occur in its College meets to give its Electoral vote.” Under the authority thus conferred, it is believed provision has been made by all the States for filling any vacancies that may occur. There has been no instance, except in the case of Nevada in 1864, when one of the Electors was absent, in which the full vote of the Electoral College was not cast, which goes to confirm that opinion. The Illinois statute, as already stated in the *Times*, provides for the filling of any vacancies that may occur. 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